

FLU

- What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*
At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring, l. 95.*
4. To shine. Obsolete.
A flake of fire, that *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*
- To FLUSH. *v. a.*
1. To colour; to redden.
The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addis. Cato.*
Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with flame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Triv.*
2. To elate; to elevate.
A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and suc-
cesses, are rarely known to confine their joys within the
bounds of moderation and innocence. *Literbury's Sermons.*
- FLUSH. *adj.*
1. Fresh; full of vigour.
He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save heav'n? *Shak.*
I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,
Not preface old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*
2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.
Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law
or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbutnot.*
- FLUSH. *n. f.* Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.
Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the
flush of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*
The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation
of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a
wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*
Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the
short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to
the care of acquiring. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Cards all of a fort.
To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.] To make hot and rosy
with drinking; to make half drunk.
Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *flusher'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- FLUTE. *n. f.* [flute, flute, French; fluyt, Dutch.]
1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.
Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*
The soft complaining *flute*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute
split.
To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.
To FLUTTER. *v. n.* [ploten, Saxon; flutter, French.]
1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.
As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutters* over her young, and
spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead
him. *Deutr. xxxii. 11.*
When your hands untie these strings,
Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
'To wait upon each morning-sigh;
'To flutter in the balmy air
Of your well-perfum'd pray'r. *Crashaw.*
They fed, and, *flutring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*
2. To move about with great show and bustle without con-
sequence.
Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and
froth high. *Grew.*
No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ. *Pope's Dunc.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.
Ye spirits! to your charge repair;
The *flutring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*
They the tall mast above the vessel rear,
Or teach the *flutring* sail to float in air. *Pope's Odyssey.*
4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of
uncertainty.
The relation being brought him what a glorious victory
was got, and with what difficulty, and how long the *flutted*
upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surpris'd.
Hovel's Vocal Forest.
It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agree-
ment or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter*
about, or flick only in founts of doubtful signification. *Lake.*
Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutring* dance! *Prior.*
Some never arrive at any deep, solid, or valuable know-
ledge, because they are perpetually *fluttering* over the surface
of things. *Watts.*
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot
be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*
- To FLUTTER. *v. a.*
7. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused,

FLY

- Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To disorder the position of any thing.
FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.
An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the
flutter of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*,
and the timorous *flutter*. *Addison's Spectator, N. 102.*
2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.
3. Confusion; irregular position.
FLUTTERICK. *adj.* [flutiatricus, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.
FLUX. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin; flux, French.]
1. The act of flowing; passage.
The most simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a
direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.
Digby on Bodies.
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is
thrown out of the body. *Arbutnot.*
2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.
The heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive,
and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss
of blackness. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*
What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant
change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to deter-
mine. *Locke.*
In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to
another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted,
nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Woodward.*
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and
stand in need of recruits to supply the place of those words
that are continually falling through disuse. *Felton on the Claff.*
3. Any flow or issue of matter.
Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and
bleed; bloody flux.
Eat eastern spice, secure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Hallifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.
Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shakespeare.*
6. Concourse; confluence.
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
7. The state of being melted.
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.
FLUX. *adj.* [fluxus, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; main-
tained by a constant succession of parts.
To FLUX. *v. a.*
1. To melt.
2. To falivate; to evacuate by spitting.
He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or
fluxed into another world. *Saith.*
- FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin.] Easiness of separation of
parts; possibility of liquefaction.
Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of
nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly
of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here
below. *Boyle.*
- FLUXION. *n. f.* [fluxio, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows.
3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely
small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an
infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken
an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity
given.
A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of
modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those
who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts.*
- To FLUX. *pret. flew or fled*; part. *fled or flown*. *v. n.* [pleogan,
Saxon. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and
flown. To *flee* is to escape, or go away, plean, Saxon, and
makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]
1. To move through the air with wings.
Ere the bat hath *flown*
His cloister'd flight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament
of heaven. *Gen. i. 20.*
These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not com-
mend: ye with they had held themselves longer in, and not com-
flown so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause
had been grown. *Hawker.*
2. To pass through the air.
Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job v.*
3. To pass away.
Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,
Help thee to pass the tedious time,
Which else would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*
4. To pass swiftly.
The scouts with *flaying* speed
Return, and through the city spread the news.
Earth rolls back beneath the *flaying* feed. *Dryden.*

FLY

5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly.
A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead. *Shakespeare.*
Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they
will come forth, and bark and *fly* at him. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being mis-
erable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take
him by the throat. *South's Sermons.*
6. To move with rapidity.
Glad to catch this good occasion,
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn shall *fly* afunder. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
A fair example to his master gave;
He bafias heads, to save his own, made *fly*;
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Waller.*
7. To burst afunder with a sudden explosion.
Behold, a frothy substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle *flies*. *Swift.*
8. To break; to shiver.
9. [plean, Saxon; fliehen, German.] To run away; to attempt
escape. [In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled*
is formed; but the following examples shew that they are
confounded.]
Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *flaying* prey. *Spenser.*
Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Ye shall *flee*, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zuch. xiv. 5.*
Abiathar escap'd, and *fled* after David. *1 Sa. xxii. 20.*
What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If science rais'd her head,
And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryden.*
He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,
And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prior.*
I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forfake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*
10. To *fly* in the face. To insult.
This would discourage any man from doing you good, when
you will either neglect him, or *fly* in his face; and he must ex-
pect only danger to himself. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
11. To act in defiance.
Fly in nature's face:
—But how, if nature *fly* in my face first?
—Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
12. To *fly* off. To revolt.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt, and *flaying* off. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
The traitor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse. *Addison's Cato.*
13. To *fly* out. To burst into passion.
How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that *flies* out
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks. *Ben. John's Catil.*
Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly* out into contumely
and neglect. *Collier of Friendship.*
14. To *fly* out. To break out into licence.
You use me like a courser spur'd and rein'd:
If I *fly* out, my fierceness you command. *Dryden.*
Papists, when unopposed, *fly* out into all the pageantries of
worship; but in times of war, when they are hard pressed by
arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent.
Dryden's Medal, Dedicat.
15. To *fly* out. To start violently from any direction.
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour
to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly* out in
right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*
16. To let *fly*. To discharge.
The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, let *fly*,
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Granville.*
- To *fly*. *v. a.*
1. To thin; to avoid; to decline.
Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and *flaying* what pursues. *Shakespeare.*
O Jove, I think
Foundations *fly* the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved. *Shakespeare.*
If you *fly* physick in health altogether, it will be too strange
for your body when you shall need it. *Bacon's Essays.*
O whether shall I run, or which way *fly*
The fight of this horrid spectacle. *Milton's Agamemnon.*
2. To refuse association with.
Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppress,
And his toils'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*
3. To quit by flight.
Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

FOA

- Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The first who sail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey.
If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other
ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*
5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*,
when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape;
flown should be confined likewise to volation; but these dis-
tinctions are now confounded.
FLY. *n. f.* [pleoge, Saxon.]
1. A small winged insect of many species.
As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general,
before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares
in their corn. *Locke.*
To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the
seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To heedless *flies* the window proves
A constant death. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick mo-
tion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.
If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it
were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of
the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*
3. FLY, in a compass. That part which points how the wind
blows.
To FLY'BLow. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to
fill with maggots.
I cannot discern any labyrinth, unless in the perplexity of
his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth
it with a design to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to
make others distrust them. *Stillingfleet.*
Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun. *Pope's Epistles.*
- FLY'BOAT. *n. f.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of vessel nimble and
light for sailing.
FLYCA'TCHER. *n. f.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies.
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to
redeem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher*. *Dry.*
The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider. *L'Estr.*
- FLY'ER. *n. f.* [from *fly*.]
1. One that flies or runs away.
They hit one another with darts, as the others do with
their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back
of the *flyer*. *Sandy's Journey.*
He grieves so many Britons should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the *flyers* than to win the field. *Waller.*
2. One that uses wings.
3. The fly of a jack.
4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure,
whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are
their ends: the second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind
the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off
from one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
- To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fish*.] To angle with a hook
baited with a fly.
I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-
fishing*. *Walton's Angler.*
- FOAL. *n. f.* [pola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other
beast of burthen. The custom now is to use *colt* for a young
horse, and *foal* for a young mare; but there was not origi-
nally any such distinction.
Also flew his feed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a foal of Pegafus's kind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Twenty she-afes and ten foals. *Gen. xxxii. 15.*
- To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.
Give my horse to Timon: it foals me straight
Ten able horses. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are foal'd,
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks.*
About September take your mares into the house, where
keep them 'till they foal. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FOALBIT. } *n. f.* Plants.
FOALFOOT. }
FOAM. *n. f.* [fram, Saxon.] The white substance which agita-
tion or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.
The foam upon the water. *Def. x. 7.*
Whitening, down their mossy tinctur'd stream
Descends the billowy foam. *Thomson's Spring.*
- To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To froth; to gather foam.
What a beard of the general's cut will do among foaming
bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth,
and was speechless. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*